

In the Specification:

Under the section entitled "Description of Example Embodiments," please amend the paragraph starting at page 12, line 16 as follows:

Sales or other forecasts may be derived using traditional forecasting techniques and suitable information concerning products, geographic areas, customers, and/or other data dimension. Such information may include historical sales, causal factors, key account input, market intelligence, and the like. Forecasting techniques may rely on hierarchical relationships between members 54, 74 to allocate data forecasts for products corresponding to members 54, 74. As described above, the data measures associated with each member 54, 74 are an aggregation of the data measures associated with some or all members 54, 74 in lower levels 52, 72 within the same hierarchy of parent-child links 56, 76. Therefore, given forecast data for a member 54, 74 (a parent) at one level 52, 72, the forecasts for each of the related members 54, 54, 74 in the next lowest level 52, 72 (the children of the parent) may be determined by disaggregating the forecast data for the parent between the children. Furthermore, although the terms "parent" and "children" are used above to identify a relationship between members 54, 74 of a single dimension 50, 70, these terms may also be used to refer to the relationship between data measures or values associated with a storage location 18 associated with a member from each of a number of dimensions. For example, a storage location 18 that includes a sales value for a particular product in a particular state may be hierarchically related to a storage location 18 that includes a sales value for the product in a city of that state (the value associated with the former storage location 18 being a parent of the value associated with the latter storage location 18).

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 13, line 5 as follows:

In addition to sales or other data forecasting, numerous other operations may be performed on the data in data storage 16 and data associated with particular members may be accessed for a variety of reasons. In many such cases, a user may desire or be required to select a subset of the members of a hierarchical dimension for use in a particular process (such as viewing planning data or allocating particular data). As described above, the dimensions (such

as dimensions 50 and 70) reflect actual structures in the organization. In many types of businesses, these structures can frequently change. When members of a hierarchical dimension are added or deleted, have their position in a hierarchy changed, or have other characteristics changed on a frequent basis, a “hard coded” set of members used to perform a particular business process or function may quickly become out of date and have to be recreated. This process is time-consuming and inefficient and hampers hampered the planning or other functions of a business.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 14, line 1 as follows:

System 10 (for example, using server 12 and/or client 14) may provide one or more user interfaces that implement a member selection process. Such an interface may display one or more hierarchies of members included in one or more dimension as a “tree-like object.” Such tree-like objects are often used in applications such as file directory viewers to illustrate the various hierarchical folders or directories included on a storage device. As with these folders or directories, members in a hierarchy may be selected and branches of the hierarchy may be expanded or collapsed using a user input device 22, such as a mouse. Furthermore, this user interface ~~that can save a sequence of user inputs used to select particular members and can “replay” these inputs to generate a new selection of members based upon the members and hierarchical relationships present when the inputs are replayed.~~

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 16, line 9 as follows:

As described above, it is desirable to record a selection of members for later use. However, simply recording a “snapshot” of the selected members in the current hierarchy tree has the problem of recreating the desired member selections when the underlying hierarchical structures change. For example, if a class is moved from department to department (thus moving a member) or if a new store is added in a particular region (thus adding a member), then the tree must automatically reflect the new structures when it is next loaded. The approach implemented in system 10 addresses these problems by recording the sequence of actions that

the user took to select particular members and persists saves these actions instead of the actual tree. The sequence of actions may then be replayed to generate a desirable member selection.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 16, line 19 as follows:

The member selections may be persisted saved by creating a member selection script that may be used to record and reproduce the actions taken by a user in interface 100. The term “script” as used herein should be understood to include all appropriate formats and techniques for recording user actions so as to allow the actions to be reproduced upon execution of the “script.” Such a script may include a sequence of commands and associated parameters. Although example commands and parameters are described below, it should be understood that the following script concepts may be implemented in any appropriate manner using any suitable format. For example, an XML format may be used as an alternative to the example format described below.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 20, line 5 as follows:

When the user has selected a hierarchy, selected appropriate levels in the hierarchy, and/or expanded or collapsed particular members of the selected hierarchy, the user may select one or more members (although the user may select members before, after, or without performing any of these other actions). The selection of a member may be performed by and recorded using the following command:

MEMBERSELECT: membercode

A *MEMBERSELECT* command may be added to a member selection script when a user selects a member by clicking on the member or its parent in tree 110 (or otherwise selecting the member). If the member is collapsed, this command marks as selected all of the member’s descendants in the tree (note that the descendant members may be expanded even though the parent is collapsed). If a selected member is expanded, then there is no change to the selection state of its descendants.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 24, line 11 as follows:

As an alternative to member selection interface 100, the user may manually create a script. For example, the user may determine the sequence of actions that should be performed to select one or more members and the user may then “program” these action actions into script. For example, the user may use a word processor or other appropriate tool to generate the script using the commands described above or other appropriate commands (and the script may be compiled or otherwise manipulated to make it executable, if necessary). Furthermore, a user may modify a script that was automatically or manually generated.